

Venice. The aeroplanes were driven off. Porto Corvini, Ancona, Barletta, Grotto, Potenza, and the Tremiti islands also were attacked. The bombardment of Ancona lasted two hours.

An attack by Austrian warships on the eastern coast of Italy, along the Adriatic, is announced in an official communication from the Italian War Office. It is said the Austrian warships were forced to withdraw after a short cannonade. The official communication says:

"It was foreseen that on the declaration of war offensive actions would be taken against our Adriatic coast, with the purpose of seeking moral effect rather than attaining a military purpose. But we were able to prepare for these, and render them almost short."

**Venice Arsenal Attacked.**—Small units of the enemy, especially submarines and torpedo boats, fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast on May 23, between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The enemy's intention was to attempt to attack the arsenal at Venice.

The enemy's ships, after a very short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw. The enemy's aeroplanes were fired upon by our anti-aircraft artillery and attacked by our aeroplanes and by a dirigible flying over the Adriatic.

The aeroplanes attacked Porto Corvini, which immediately and completely destroyed the enemy's aeroplanes. At Ancona, where the attack was directed especially against the railway line, the intention of inflicting communication and heavy damage was not, however, as the damage was not so great as was expected.

**Ships Put to Flight.**—At Barletta an attack was made by a submarine and destroyers, which were put to flight by one of our ships, which was escorted by torpedo boats. Finally, at Ancona, the enemy's aeroplanes were forced to throw bombs upon the harbor, but without reaching the target.

"All other acts of operations last night have no effect."

It is apparent from the foregoing dispatch that Austrian aeroplanes have swept virtually the entire eastern coast of Italy. From Venice, they have made their way as far south as Barletta, a distance of 250 miles, committing acts of hostility during their progress.

Barletta is situated on the southern entrance to the Adriatic. It is the point where the aeroplanes started from Trieste or Pola, they did not have much more than eight or nine miles to travel to reach Venice. Driven away here, they appear to have turned south.

Porto Corvini is the seaport of Ravenna and about 100 miles from Venice. Another seaport on the Adriatic, 185 miles northeast of Rome and about 140 miles south of Venice in an air line.

The news of the aerial attacks on Italian seaports and the aggression of Austrian warships was received in Rome with a sense of relief, for the reason that it showed hostilities had been opened by Austria-Hungary.

## Small Battles Begun in Tyrol Mountains

Vienna, May 24.—The Austrian War Office announced today that fighting had begun along the Italian border, where a number of small battles are under way. Italian cavalry has appeared on the coast, near the frontier. The official statement says:

"In the southwestern theatre of war, after the declaration of hostilities, the fighting has begun at some places in the Tyrol, on the frontier. In the frontier area on the east Italian cavalry appeared near the frontier town of Strassoldo."

## Austrian Artillery Shells Italian Posts

Geneva, May 24.—According to news from Bellinzona, in Italian Switzerland, the first act of open hostility in the new war happened about 2 o'clock this morning, when Austrian artillery shells Italian posts in the frontier area of the Adige. For a few minutes the Italians did not reply. The Austrians also blew up two small bridges on Italian territory across the Adige frontier, a hospital, a church and a school. The first act of open hostility in the new war happened about 2 o'clock this morning, when Austrian artillery shells Italian posts in the frontier area of the Adige. For a few minutes the Italians did not reply. The Austrians also blew up two small bridges on Italian territory across the Adige frontier, a hospital, a church and a school.

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## Austro-Germans Mass 680,000 Men on Border

The Hague (via London), May 24.—From information reaching The Hague it is understood that the Germans and Austrians have concentrated approximately 680,000 men on the frontier in order to meet an attack or to attempt to strike the first heavy blow in an endeavor to dislodge the combatant at the beginning of the campaign.

The Germans constitute the larger part of this force, which is made up of thirty-four divisions of approximately 20,000 men each. Ten of these divisions are Austrians.

## Austrians Denounce Italians as Traitors

Vienna, May 24.—(via Amsterdam).—Patriotic manifestations reached a climax in Vienna last night. A large number of Austrians, many of them in uniform, gathered in the streets and sang patriotic songs and cheered the Emperor, the monarchy, the allied army and navy. Before the war Ministry patriotic speeches were delivered. Officers and soldiers were greeted with tremendous applause. Insignia against Italy found expression in cries of "Down with traitors!" "Down with Italy!" No attacks upon Italians were made, however.

## Emperor Blames New foe.

The Vienna "Zeitung" publishes an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Karl Stueghen, in which the monarch asks the Count to make public the following manifesto to his troops:

"The King of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy whose like history does not know has been committed by the Kingdom of Italy against both allies. After an alliance of more than thirty years' duration, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unheard-of flourishing condition, Italy abandons us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies."

We did not menace Italy did not curtail her authority, did not attack her honor or interests. We always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance and afforded her our protection when she was committed by Italy to make public the following manifesto to his troops:

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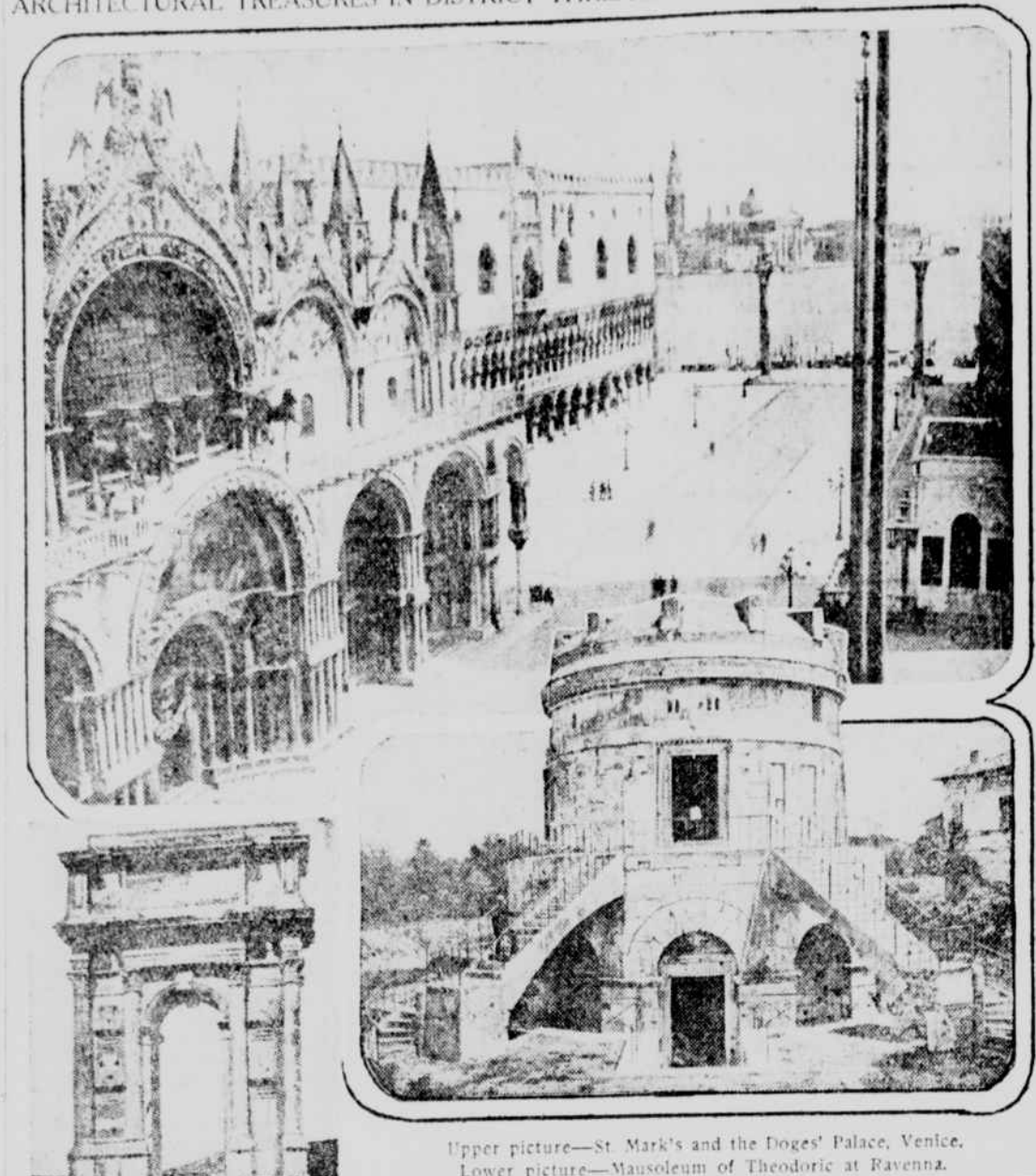
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## ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES IN DISTRICT THREATENED BY AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDS.



Upper picture—St. Mark's and the Doge's Palace, Venice. Lower picture—Mausoleum of Theodorico at Ravenna.

## Austrians Menace Italy's Great Art

**Air Raids Threaten Many Noted Monuments with Destruction.**

The Austrian air raid which yesterday swept the east Italian coast, threatened not merely arsenals and fortifications, railroads and bridges, ships and the means of Italy to make war. It menaced by threat of what is to follow, the loss of the great works of art, the great days of the Venetian republic, and the work of art, which enshrine modern European history in any other where it exists.

Chief of these, perhaps, is the Cathedral of St. Mark's at Venice, built in the middle fifteenth century, both of its middle and its late fifteenth century, and even dearer to visitors than the masterpiece which is crumbling under the attack of the elements. The Doge's Palace, which stands in the heart of the city, is a masterpiece of the Venetian Renaissance, and the work of art, which enshrine modern European history in any other where it exists.

Paintings by Tintoretto, Veronese and Sebastiano del Piombo, it is said, have been taken from the city, but statues by Bartolomeo Bellano and other masters have not been removed, and the Kaiser has sworn vengeance on Italy.

The arsenal which the Austrians attacked stands at the northern end of the island, covering eighty acres of land and water. It was founded in 1104 and enlarged in the fourteenth, fifteenth and nineteenth centuries. In 1578 Ancona was carried by the French, who surrendered it to the Russian and Austrian troops. The population numbers some 60,000.

charge and handle things in his own way. On one point of Italy's frontier, where a small river marks the boundary with Austria, Italian soldiers and customs officials on one side are within speaking distance of Austrian soldiers. To cross the dividing stream from the Austrian side has been the aim of many unhappy Italians during the last few days, and many amusing episodes have taken place amid so much tragedy.

Two Italians from Trieste were attempting to cross the bridge spanning the river when they were stopped by the Austrian patrol. Seeing they were not to be arrested, they declared themselves contrabandists going to Udine with an order to buy provisions and take them back to Austria. The Austrian sergeant, who was suffering from the scarcity of food, rose to the bait and exclaimed:

"Do me the favor of buying half a sack of flour and bring it to me on your return."

The Italians pocketed 20 kroner, offered as the price for the flour, and the shaking hands with the Austrian sergeant, bolted into Italian territory. The 20 paper kroner are now framed and exhibited at an inn in Udine.

Among the members of the Pontifical court, enthusiasm for war is very great. A young Noble Guard who asked permission of his commander to join the volunteers failed to obtain the necessary authorization, and in despair appealed to the Pope, who promptly gave him permission and the Pontifical blessing. Encouraged, other Noble Guards have now exchanged the uniform of the Vatican for that of the Italian army.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed to-day at the chief recruiting bureau of the volunteer army. Within twenty-four hours ten thousand soldiers were enrolled. Crowds were waiting their turn to enlist, including English, Swedish and Greek.

**Germans Withdraw Capital from Italy**

Geneva, Switzerland, May 24.—German financial interests, in anticipation of war with Italy, began as early as May 1 to withdraw capital from Italy. This was accomplished even in cases which entailed considerable sacrifices, so that sequestration of German property might be avoided.

It is estimated that German investments in Italian industry amounted to fully \$300,000,000. Some estimates run as high as \$2,000,000,000.

A large volume of shares in Italian companies have been exchanged for American stocks and securities.

**Kaiser Will Lead Army Against Italy**

Rome, May 24.—It is reported that the Kaiser intends to command personally the army operating against the Italians. A large force of the Kaiser's beloved Bavarians is stated to be moving toward the frontier by way of Innsbruck.

Prince William of Wied, late Albanian ruler, has been transferred, at his own request, to the staff of the army to be flung against Italy. The Kaiser is counseling the Austrians to be wary and not to precipitate battle with the Italians before he can take

Hard by it rises the Museo d'Armi, containing the war trophies of Venice, of every period, arms and armor, and battle flags won by the sword. To Italian officers it is the inspiration that once their nation attained true greatness in war.

The seaport town of Barletta, in the path of the raid, is best known for the Gothic Church of San Sepolcro and the Romanesque Cathedral, both built at the close of the eleventh century. The harbor has been choked with shipping since Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 4, and this, well known to the Austrians, made the port a fair mark for attack.

Ancona, which was touched by the Teuton airmen, is guarded by several forts strong enough, it is said, to hold enemy ships well out to sea. Two breakwaters protect the shipping from the storm which in winter sweep down from the east. One of these moles was built by the Emperor Trajan, and on it stands a triumphal arch of Parian marble, the work of Apollodorus, and once by the Gothic and again by the Saracens in the tenth century.

In the town itself is the Cathedral of St. Cyric, built in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, on the site of the ancient Temple of Venus. A museum, noted even among those of Italy, contains many famous paintings and antiquities. It was twice destroyed, once by the Goths and again by the Saracens in the tenth century.

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## ITALIANS RUSH BY THOUSANDS TO JOIN ARMY

**Crowds of Young Men Not Yet Called to Colors Besiege Authorities.**

## FRANCE AND RUSSIA WELCOME NEW ALLY

**Throngs in Paris and Petrograd Bear Tricolor of Southern Kingdom in Processions.**

Rome, May 24 (via Paris).—Enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the war continue throughout Italy. In Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan and the other large centers people throng the streets cheering for the King and the army. In all the theatres of Milan last night the royal march was played, and an actor who had to appear in an Austrian uniform, was almost hissed off the stage until he produced an Italian tricolor handkerchief. A scene of enthusiasm was witnessed at a performance by a French company, when French soldiers and Italians embraced. The "Marseillaise" was sung by the audience.

The actual declaration of war against Austria-Hungary has found all Italy eager for the conflict. Thousands of volunteers have proffered their services to the national cause. Students not yet called to the colors, but anxious to enlist, are besieging the military authorities. Announcement already has been made that volunteers of eighteen years or more who are physically fit will be accepted by the government for the duration of the war.

Members of yacht clubs and boat clubs in all parts of the kingdom almost to a man have offered the government their services and the use of their craft. Persons in all walks of life have pledged their services to the Red Cross and gifts of all kinds were received by that organization.

**Rome Indignant at Arrests.**—Expressions of regret are being heard on every side that the nation is unable at present to assist persons of Italian blood or sympathies who are being arrested wholesale by the Austrian authorities. Intense indignation has been caused by reports that thousands of Italians have been detained at stations along the Austrian and German frontiers, where they have been subjected to ill treatment.

Most of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have volunteered for service in the army or navy. The son of Lieutenant General Cadorna, chief of staff, is a lieutenant in the 13th regiment which was a grandfather commanded in the war of 1896 against Austria. General Cadorna's daughter, a nun in a convent at Florence, has applied for admission to the Red Cross.

Going to the large number of men now under arms there is a shortage of workmen. Most of the employers have promised the workmen that if they return from military service and find their places filled by others, they will be given preference.

In some cases the women are doing work formerly performed by men. In other cities women are employed on the streets.

**France Greet Italy with Outburst of Joy**

Paris, May 24.—The news of the Italian declaration of war has caused an outburst of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of France. Everywhere the Italian flag has been added to the three allied flags flying from the public buildings. Public instruction to-day proclaimed a holiday in all the universities, colleges and schools "in honor of the memorable hour when our sister, Italy, joined with us and our Allies in the struggle for civilization and justice."

Thousands of Italians paraded the boulevards to-night, carrying the flags of the Allies.

**Petrograd Crowds Carry Flags of Allies**

Petrograd, May 24.—Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was celebrated here with a big demonstration. Men and women marched in procession, carrying the flags of the allied nations and singing the national anthems of these countries. The marchers visited in turn the embassies of the Allies, and the ambassadors and their staffs came out on the balconies and bowed their acknowledgments. Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, tossed a British flag in the midst of the demonstrators, who carried it off at the head of the procession when it moved away.

The streets were densely packed with demonstrators, and the demonstration continued until late in the night.

**TISZA FOR FOREIGN OFFICE, ITALY HEARS**

**Failure of Negotiations with Rome Said to Be Cause of**

Paris, May 24.—A Havas dispatch from Rome, says the "Corriere della Sera," announces the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, and says that he will be succeeded by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier.

Rome, May 24.—Reports which have been received here that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned, and has been succeeded by Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, have caused much comment. His reported fall is attributed to the failure of the Austro-Italian negotiations and the declaration of war by Italy.

The newspapers point out that Count von Berchtold, his predecessor, refused to accept German suggestions regarding the necessity of granting concessions to Italy. Kajetan Mery von Kapez-Mery, who retired as Austrian Ambassador to Italy, soon after war began, was said to have been obliged to give up his post because he firmly maintained that Italy never would take up arms against the central empires. A similar stand was taken by Baron Burian in direct opposition to the advice of Prince von Bilow, the German Ambassador.

**Meant No Offense in Frye Case, Berlin Says**

Washington, May 24.—No offense to the United States was intended and no desire to have the putting of the Frye case in a prize court interpreted as an answer to the note of the United States was in the mind of the German government, according to a cable message received to-day at the State Department from Ambassador James W. Gerard, at Berlin. The cable dispatch, dated Saturday, follows:

"Foreign Office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case or to reply by sending the ship to prize court. A formal reply will shortly be sent. While under the German laws the action of the prize court in issuing the monition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic relations."

The cable message is accepted here as neutralizing the bad effect of a formal announcement that the Frye case would be tried under German jurisdiction, for the fact that America had filed a bill of particulars which was specific, definite and upon which the United States intended to stand in demanding damages.

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Have Been Lost  
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**NOTHING**  
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## U.S. TAKES OVER ITALIAN AFFAIRS BUT NOT AUSTRIAN

**Washington Sees in Move German Antagonism to America.**

## NO OFFENSE MEANT IN THE FRYE CASE

**Gerard Cables That Putting Ship in Court Was Not Answer to Note.**

(From The Tribune Bureau.)  
Washington, May 24.—Secretary Bryan said he had no announcement to make to-day that the United States would take over Austria's interests in Italy, and speculation at once became rife as to what had brought about the hitch. It was understood here that arrangements to this effect had been made more than a month ago. Mr. Bryan did announce that the United States would look after Italy's interests in Austria.

Soon afterward Ambassador Dumbauld called at the State Department and left a statement with Mr. Bryan. The ambassador said he had called to correct a telegram that had been received, and reports became current that the ambassador told Mr. Bryan that his idea regarding the taking over of Austria's interests in Italy was mistaken.

Nevertheless, the incident has caused a lot of speculation here, following so closely on the reports that Germany had insisted that Austria place its affairs in Italy in the charge of some neutral other than the United States. It was even suggested that Germany had seized on this opportunity to show its disfavor of the United States. Some of the more apprehensive of the administration officials saw in it an indication that the German reply to the American note would not be as favorable as had been expected.

Just why the United States should not have been chosen by Austria in this instance perplexes Washington. The United States now represents the Austrian interests in the capitals of all the allied powers, as well as in Egypt and Serbia.

Until now no announcement has been made at the State Department as to what the Austrian arrangements will be, but diplomats suspect that the will be, but diplomats suspect that the Austrian government suggested that Austria do not further extend her obligations to the United States at this juncture and it is expected that very soon announcement will be made of her ally, has selected the Swiss Legation at Rome as the repository of her interests.

At the Austrian Embassy to-night all knowledge of any arrangements between this country and Austria were denied.

It was learned to-night that Germany had asked Switzerland to be charged with the Italian case. This was interpreted as another effort by the German government to show its disapproval of the United States.

It was also reported to-night that Italy had asked Germany to look after its interests in Germany. There was some doubt as to this, however, because Italy had asked the United States to take care of its affairs in Austria.

While some officials were worried at the turn of events to-day, those in close touch with the President were still hopeful that the German reply to the American note would be favorable. They admitted, however, that the action of Germany in selecting Switzerland to represent it in Italy, with what appears to be similar action by Austria, makes for anything but a friendly reply to President Wilson's note.

Berlin, May 24.—Germany's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the Foreign Office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft of the note.

It is pointed out that the delay in the publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

**INVASION ATTEMPT DEFEATED BY FLEET**

Boston, May 24.—Defeat of an attempt to land an armed force of "invaders" on the New England coast was reported to-night. The super-dreadnought Wyoming, the flagship of Admiral Fletcher, head of the fleet of defense, was theoretically sunk by the scout cruiser Chester, the flagship of Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, in command of the "hostiles."

The center of the maneuvers moved to-night from Narragansett Bay to a spot somewhere off this port. The battleships Delaware, North Dakota, Georgia and Louisiana lay off Boston Light for several hours, and then steamed out to sea, while destroyers and submarines were sighted to the eastward of this city.

BILLS FOR CHARGE PURCHASES WILL NOT BE RENDERED UNTIL JULY 1ST.

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## VENICE MENACED BY AUSTRIAN NAVY

**City of Gondolas Could Not Long Be Defended from Sudden Raid.**

**COASTS OF ITALY IN DANGER OF ATTACK**

**Austrian Ships, with Base at Pola, Within Striking Distance of Northern Adriatic Shores.**

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, May 24.—"The Chronicle's" naval correspondent writes: "The naval situation which arises out of Italy's declaration of war is pregnant with interest and many possibilities. Geographically Austria has many advantages, Italy very few. The port and dockyard of Pola are very advantageously placed at the point of the Italian peninsula, and the ships and flotillas operating from that place, unless held by a superior force, would be within easy striking distance of the Italian shores of the Northern Adriatic. Recently Sebenico has been created into a naval port, and further south a considerable naval establishment exists at Bocchi di Cattaro. The whole of the Dalmatian Islands and the inner channels, moreover, present ideal haunts for torpedo craft."

"The Italians, on the other hand, are under geographical disadvantages. The arsenal at Venice is old and of little value for modern purposes, and if Venice were seriously attacked—which would be deplorable—it could not be long defended. On the whole of the coast southward to the heel of Italy there is no harbor of any importance, though flotillas could be based at Brindisi and might find bases elsewhere."

"The Italians are very certain of advantages on their long, sandy coast, and Ancona and some other places are reputed to have been dismantled of fortifications. The principal bases of the Italian fleet are at Spezia and Naples, on the western coast, but Tarento, long neglected, has within recent years received many important additions to its naval resources and will probably be made the chief base of the Italian fleet."

"From this time onward naval forces and not bases will rule the course of events. We may imagine, if Austria has troops available for adventure, that diversions might be made against the Italian coast, supposing she has command of the sea. Much more likely are Italian operations against the Austrian coasts. We may expect to see some of the islands seized. It is quite possible that operations may be undertaken against Trieste, and even against Pola, though the latter is well fortified."

"The Italians have considerable naval superiority and they will presumably have the help of some part of the Allied fleet. Notwithstanding their large shipbuilding programmes, the Austrians have never succeeded in overtaking the Italians in this respect."

**ITALIAN RESERVISTS IN U. S. AWAIT CALL**

**Summons May Even Extend to Naturalized Citizens of Country.**

Washington, May 24.—The Italian government is expected to call upon all Italians in the United States, even those who have been naturalized, to enroll for military service at any moment.

Officials here say that the summons upon naturalized Italians would be warranted, because there is no naturalization treaty between Italy and the United States, and consequently a mutual agreement that citizens of each country may expatriate themselves. The Italian government has no way of compelling such naturalized citizens to return to Italy, but if they do not respond to the present call they are subject to severe penalties if later on they should fall under Italian jurisdiction.

A notice to Italians in the United States to enroll themselves likewise is not regarded as a breach of neutrality, because all such Italians are, under their law, subject to military service and regarded as reservists, and so long as the actual act of enlistment does not take place in the United States it is not probable that any notice will be taken of the matter by the legal authorities.

Chicago, May 24.—Recruiting for the Italian army will start to-morrow in Chicago, under the direction of Consul General Giulio Bolognesi. The vice-consul, Dall Agnoli, will be in charge of the new office. More than 3,000 reservists and volunteers who have already enrolled are prepared to return to Italy as soon as transportation is arranged. Dr. Camillo Volini and Dr. Antonio Lagorio, Red Cross leaders in Chicago, are drawing up an appeal to the Italian colony